Weekly Intelligencer.

Mrs. Carl Schurz died in New York city on Wednesday last.

The bill reducing the President's salary to $25,000 has passed the senate

Ben. Butler says that he don't believe that Belknap is guilty. That settles it.

By the way, is it not about time that Avery, McKee, Maguire and McDonald should be sentenced?

The Chicago Morning Courier nominates Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, the great reaper man, for President.

Mrs. Barbara Fipps, 106 years of age, and said to be the oldest woman in Mo., died near Montgomery City, on the 10tht instant. She was born in Washington county, Virginia.

The attempt to smirch the characters of Messrs. Pendleton, Hendricks and Randall, which the republicans made as a sort of retaliatory blow for the downfall of Belknap, will be a failure.

A tornado seems to have swept over various portions of this state on the 10th and 11th inst., in some places doing considerable damage. We have seen a letter from Prof. Tice in which he says "I told you so," and we believe he did.

The senate, by a vote of 35 to 15, has passed the bill to admit New Mexico as a state. The population in 1870 was 91,000; now it is thought to be 130,000, about one-third being Americans, the rest half-breeds, digger Indians and greasers.

A shower of flesh recently fell in Bath county, Kentucky, covering two acres of ground. It resembled flakes of mutton, and was greedily devoured by chickens and hogs. A scientific account of the phenomenon will be found in another column.

We are in favor of reasonable rotation in all offices, but see no reason why a good and efficient officer should not be retained in position for a second term; especially when he has been the means of saving large sums of money to the state. For this reason we shall favor the re-nomination of Thomas Halliday, one of the most conscientious and pains-taking auditors that this or any other state has ever had.

The city of St. Louis is having trouble with the gas companies. A reduction has recently been made in the price, but the citizens do not seem to be satisfied with it. The Laclede gas company has threatened to turn off the city's gas if its account since December is not paid, and Mayor Overstolz has written the president of the company a letter in which he says that it will be done at their peril, and warns them that the carrying out of the threat will only complicate matters.

The Virginia City Enterprise warns persons against the Black Hills fever, and pertinently asks, "Has any one, in any place, ever yet seen as much as a hundred ounces of Black Hills gold dust." When the excitement first broke out, and the Custar expedition was on foot, this paper took the position that the whole thing was a Northern Pacific railroad scheme, with parties in high places working the wires, and every day that passes serves to confirm the belief. Do not be deceived; if you want gold dig for it at home.

The republicans concentrated their funds on New Hampshire last Tuesday, carrying it by an increased majority. The five or six thousand independent voters of that state, who are members of no party, but for sale to either, had a field day. Both the candidates for governor were cultivated gentlemen, and Person C. Cheney, who has been re-elected, had made a popular officer. The open barter and trade for votes by republicans disgusted democrats, and they gave up the fight the evening before the election. The republicans may crow a little, but when the whole line comes into action they will not be able to attack quite so vigorously. We do not feel at all discouraged. The cry of the super loyal, however, seems to be verified to the extent that the northern people appear to think disloyalty a crime, and dishonesty but a peccadillo.

Mr. Hallet Kilbourne, the senior of the real estate firm of Kilbourne & Latta, which controlled the real estate pool in Washington, was brought before the bar of the house on the 14th inst., and had read from the clerk's desk written arguments giving his reasons for refusing to testify or exhibit his books before the committee. The speaker then demanded to know whether he was now prepared to answer questions and produce his books. He replied that he was not, when a resolution was adopted remanding him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, who was directed to keep the witness a prisoner in the common jail, until he should declare himself ready to purge himself of contempt to the house. He evidently has weighty reasons for his silence, and probably makes it pay; if not, we will be likely to hear from him in a day or two.

As far as we are personally concerned, we should prefer to have one state convention to select delegates to the national convention, and also nominate candidates for state offices, as it would save trouble and expense, and would take place at a pleasant season of the year; but there are very serious objections to the plan. In the first place, it would be an upsetting of party usage which the democrats of the state have been accustomed to, and understand; and, secondly, it would be very difficult to keep delegates together long enough to transact all the necessary business systematically and in order. In this important campaign, we wish to see no departure from precedents in the number or place of holding our democratic conventions. We say this with a better grace, as Lexington has been named as the place for holding one of the conventions, should two be held. Give us Jefferson City, and the conventions at the usual dates.

RESOLVED, THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTE A NATION.

The spook of secession and disunion seems to haunt the republicans in congress, while the much more imminent spectre of centralization keeps itself hovering in sight of democrats. Mr. Blaine, who does not seem to realize that the war is over, a few days ago got his friend, Mr. Baker, to present a resolution defining the status of these United States, which contained some very pernicious doctrine, which honest republicans would complain of if exercised toward their own states. The following is the resolution:

That the people of the United States constitute one nation and not a mere confederacy of states or nations; that the constitution was framed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity, through their delegates thereto, duly constituted; that the government under the constitution is one of the people, by the people and for the people, and that in its appropriate sphere the government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent, and indissoluble except by the action and consent of the whole people; that no state has any right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by congress, or to nullify the execution of the same, and that all overt acts, by any state or people thereof, of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason; and that the late war of rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or of constitutional law."

The last clause was a weak and useless attempt to force ex-Confederates to confess that they had been guilty of treason, and that for no cause. This doctrine of eternal hate and persecution can do no good, and we rejoice that Mr. Blaine was badly foiled in his persistent effort to make bad blood between the sections. In regard to the clause "that the constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their delegates thereto," Mr. Cox asked if it was in order to read from the constitution these words: "Done in the convention by unanimous consent of the state by George Washington." A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost, when after a little skirmishing, Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined in the federal constitution.

Resolved, That the government of the United States is a federal union, and was formed by the people of the several states in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the United States government are defined and limited by the federal constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of states have the same sanction of security in the constitution as rights and powers of the federal government, and that local domestic government, within the limits of the constitution, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen and the continuance of our republican system of government.

Resolved, That the doctrine that any state has a right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a perpetual union as contemplated by the constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the result of the recent civil conflict.

Mr. Blaine expressed the hope that every Union man in the house would vote against the resolutions, evidently forgetting that every man in the house now is a Union man. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions was carried. Yeas 150, nays 42, all the democrats and a few republicans voting for the resolutions. The republicans being Messrs. Kelly, Leavenworth, McDill, Phillips, of Kansas; Platt, Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Willard, Williams and Wilson. Thus the democrats of the house, ex-Confederates and original Union men, have placed themselves squarely upon the proper platform upon this question, and what is of considerable importance, the position has been endorsed by the moderate republicans. The democrats have resolved "that the people of the United States constitute a nation," and it only becomes a matter of taste whether or not the word shall be spelled with a capital N. At the same time they have been careful to state, "that the rights of the states have the same sanction of security in the constitution as rights and powers of the federal government." This is the true doctrine and the only one under which the liberties of the people of this country will remain secure, and the gist of it is that the federal government is supreme as far as its constitutional powers extend, and no further. The north as well as the south can stand upon this broad principle, secure in the unity of the Nation, and secure in the rights of the states to manage their domestic affairs without interference from the federal government.

Parton's situation has not improved. His petition for a special act to legalize his marriage in Massachusetts was unfavorably considered by the legislative committee, which has reported in favor of permitting him to withdraw the petition. This leaves him liable to indictment for violating the marriage law, if he continues to live in Massachusetts.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: We deem it quite natural that Lafayette county should present a candidate for the distinguished position of Governor of the great state of Missouri. In so doing let us, as good citizens, consider whether we have a man possessing the requisite qualities of honesty of purpose, and thorough qualification; one who can receive the earnest and unanimous support of the democratic party in our county, and one who would not only call out the entire forces of the democracy, but give additional strength to the ticket. I claim that we have just such a man in the person of Hon. M. V. L. McClelland. He is known to the people of the county as a gentleman of cultivated mind, of high principles and polished address; ever on the alert to serve faithfully and well the party with which he stands identified. Possessed of rare judgment, tact and ability; always moderate and courteous, he has endeared himself to the people of his county and state. As a member of the last general assembly his skill as a debater, and marked ability as a framer and author of wholesome laws, placed him in the front rank of that body; whilst his pleasant demeanor and polished address made him unusually popular with his associates. I believe I utter the sentiment of a large majority of the people of the county when I say he is the man of all others that Lafayette county wants, and will put forward in the next gubernatorial race.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

"The administration of General Grant commands our fullest confidence and approbation."—Plank from the Indiana platform.

The radicals of Alabama are hopelessly divided, and it is war to the hilt between the Spencerites and the anti-Spencerites. The headquarters of the latter are in Mobile. Both have issued calls for a state convention, one for May 16th and the other for May 24th.

A resolution has been offered and adopted in the house, by Mr. Willis, directing the committee on civil service reform to inquire into the alleged conspiracy on the part of J. W. Wright and others to defraud the government in connection with Indian claims.

A Jackson, Miss., special of the 13th inst. says: The senate, by a vote of 32 to 4, found Lieutenant Governor Davis guilty as charged in the articles of impeachment. One colored and five white republican senators voted in the affirmative; four colored in the negative.

A London dispatch dated the 12th inst. says: Weston is walking another match, and up to quarter to twelve last night he had made 450 miles. He will attempt his 500 mile feat in a few weeks. The dispatch also mentions that a pedestrian match is being arranged between Lords Chas. Kerr and Marcus Benesford to walk one hundred miles for five thousand dollars.

An inquisitive but badly-posted Briton went down to visit Mount Vernon not long since, and after making many inquiries, and noting down the answers, he said to the superintendent: "Ah! may I hask you if General Washington was in the harmy?" "He was, sir," replied the superintendent. "And on which side, Union or rebel?" "Rebel, sir," was the reply, which was carefully noted down.

A recent London dispatch says that Lord Aylesford's wife has eloped with the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The Marquis of Blandford is notorious for his several escapades, and the Marlborough gems have been, it is said, sold to pay his debts. He is a brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Aylesford, the unfortunate husband, was called home from India on urgent affairs some time ago. The elopement is the absorbing topic in the clubs.

The Courier-Journal says: There is a man living in Wilson, N.C., fifty-four years of age, who never owed a cent to a living soul in his life, and, as the records will show, was the first man for the past thirty years to pay his taxes to the sheriff. Though a blacksmith and plough-maker by trade, he cuts and makes his own clothing, and when engaged at his work if there is a call at the shop his wife goes to the anvil and will shoe a horse, brace a plough, upset an ax, or perform any other job in the line with as much skill as her husband.

The net profits of the Union Pacific railroad, last year, according to the annual report, was over seven million dollars. That is sufficient to pay the interest on all its bonds and leave something handsome for dividends on the stock, on which not a dollar was ever paid. Through the "convenient" construction of the law granting the vast subsidy to the Pacific railways, the people must continue for 30 years paying interest on the hundreds of millions of dollars loaned them, and finally be swindled out of the principal by the second mortgage on the roads, which a Republican congress authorized. This steal was *the* great steal of the age.

The New York Sun of the 13th inst. says Daniel Drew has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Drew states that his liabilities would probably amount to $600,000. The endowment of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., for $250,000, and that of the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., for $100,000, were secured by mortgages on his farms. This was soon after his first trouble, when he felt the need of perfecting them. As executor of the estate of his grandchildren, Mr. Drew is liable for $600,000 additional, but this, he says, is secured by mortgages. Mr. Drew has been in Wall street for the past 30 years. He dates the beginning of his financial misfortune to the loss of $1,000,000 on a corner in Northwestern two or three years ago.

New York World: Here is a plain and practical device for a grand national banner which should be hung out in front of the grand entrance of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, to mark the exact progress which we have made in one hundred years of existence as a united people: The Spirit of 1776—"I am not a rich man, but, poor as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."—Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, to the British Commissioners. The Spirit of 1876—"My wife must have diamonds and laces enough to shine at Long Branch and Washington. Pay me, therefore, $10,000 down and $6,000 a year, and you shall have the exclusive right to sell supplies to the soldiers of the United States on the frontier at your own rates."—William W. Belknap, Secretary of War under Grant, to a "post-trader" at Fort Sill.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, struck the nail square on the head when Messrs. Blaine, Garfield and Kasson were trying to get Belknap out of the hands of the committee into a petty court. He said: "This committee has been established for eleven years, and if it ever made a report or held a meeting before I cannot find it on record. The transactions involved in this case reach back to 1870. *Republican congresses from that day to this have been unable or unwilling to find a flaw, but within ninety days after a democratic committee had taken charge of the matter a Cabinet officer toppled from his pedestal, the putrid carcass of corruption was exposed in such hideous rottenness as to disgust, sicken, and appall the country.* The question now is whether this work shall stop, whether the unconvicted thieves are to go unwhipped of justice, or shall we stand upon the privilege which the constitution of the country gives and the interests of honest government demand that we shall assert?"

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Concord, N. H., the evening before the election, said: We are on the eve of the election in this state and it now seems to be conceded on every hand that the republicans will be victorious. The democrats have not exhibited much confidence at any time, and to-day they showed even less than usual; indeed in many democratic quarters the contest is now regarded as hopeless, and some of the leaders already concede a gain of 200 to the republicans in this city. This concession is based upon what is said to be an ascertained fact—namely, that every disposable vote in Concord has been purchased by the republicans. Name after name is mentioned as of persons who have already disposed of their right of suffrage, and the thing seems to have been practised so generally that the democrats are in a panic over it to-night. It is feared that the same tactics are to be employed all over the state.

The New York Express says two remarkable bills of exchange made their appearance in that market a few days since. They were for 300,000 francs each, drawn by the Astor estate on Hottinguer, *of* Paris, and endorsed by John Jacob Astor and the National Bank of Commerce. These bills were bought by August Belmont & Co., and in the course of transmission will probably go to the Rothschilds, of Paris, and receive their indorsement, and finally be accepted by Hottinguer. The combined wealth represented by the names that will be written upon these bills is something we believe without a precedent. The aggregate wealth of the Rothschilds is set down by eminent French authority at $3,200,000,000; the Astors may be put down for $250,000,000; the Bank of Commerce has a capital of $10,000,000; August Belmont is estimated to be worth $10,000,000, and Hottinguer $25,000,000. This makes a combined wealth of three thousand four hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars.

As soon as Mr. Pendleton heard of the charges set afloat concerning him he promptly repaired to Washington and demanded an investigation. During his examination before the committee he said that neither Mrs. Marsh nor Mrs. Bowers traveled with him and his family in Europe, nor did he meet Mr. Clymer while traveling in Europe, and the publication that he had a private conversation with any member of the committee before he testified was infamously false. On account of his connection with the Kentucky Central railroad and with the collection of its claim for transportation services, he testified he was paid by the company 50 per cent. of the amount received through his agency, and also received about $15,000 additional, to be paid by him to A. H. Ransom, who had been a clerk in the company's service, and who assisted in the preparation of the claim. He testified with emphasis that he never paid one dollar to any person connected with the government, or to any member of Belknap's family, or to any one else except to Ransom.

After the publication of Prof. J. Lawrence Smith's analysis of the flesh that fell in Bath county, other scientists admitted the plausibility of his theory, but are now inclined to differ, basing objections on the belief that the batrachian spawn contains no blood, traces of which were observed on the shrubs and fences after the phenomenon. Prof. Smith in an interview said: "In the remarks I previously made to the Associated Press Agent, I should have said that a critical examination was made for blood corpuscles, but not the slightest evidence of anything of the kind was found. The matter obtained from the specimens was simply unorganized and gelatinous. The mere brown or reddish color is no evidence of blood, as most all original matter in a desicated or semi-desicated state, when in contact with air assumes a more or less brown color. The matter examined is simply gelatinous, as it fell from the heavens. We must seek among gelatinous products for its origin, and as this is to be found in the spawn of certain reptiles, and as the spawn of the batrachian species has been known to have been transported as in this case, I see no reason for altering the original opinion." The flesh fall continues to excite the wonder of the people, not only of Kentucky, but of almost everywhere. Hundreds of letters of inquiry have been received.

STATE ITEMS.

Hon. J. P. Strother is mentioned as a candidate for governor.

The Sedalia Democrat, of the 15th inst., says: Dr. Kincannon, of Henry county, is in this city having his eyes treated, and paid his respects to this office.

Hon. B. G. Boone, of Clinton county, speaker of the house in the twenty-eighth general assembly, is a candidate for attorney-general of the state.

H. B., or as he is more familiarly known in this section, Horse B. Johnson, was brought before the bar of Judge Krekel's court recently, on charges of conduct unbecoming a practitioner in that court, but Judge Krekel dismissed the charges as unsustained.

Benjamin F. Keeny, residing near Dresden, in Pettis county, was arrested on the night of the 11th inst., charged with receiving and being implicated in the Huntingdon, West Virginia, bank robbery on the 6th of last September. Keeny formerly resided in West Virginia. Several months ago he received $8,000 from his brother at Sewell, Fayette county, West Virginia, a man in very indigent circumstances. This fact aroused suspicion at the express office, where it was sent and a description of the bills was sent to Huntingdon and found to correspond with those stolen, when the bank officers forwarded authority for Keeny's arrest. After receiving the money, Keeny deposited it for a time in the Citizens' National bank of Sedalia, and was looking around with a view of loaning it at interest, but withdrew it some days ago and refused to give any information. When arrested he was placed in jail.

The United States grand jury at Jefferson City, on the 15th inst., returned a new indictment against John L. Bittinger, proprietor of the St. Joseph Herald, for conspiracy with Joyce, McDonald & Co., to defraud the United States revenue department of the tax on one hundred thousand gallons of distilled spirits at Sheehan's distillery at St. Joseph. Bittinger was United States gauger, and was tried and found guilty of defrauding the revenue some time since. Bittinger stands a good show of going to join Joyce. He is editor of the St. Joseph Herald (Rep.,) and his partner in that paper, Adler, is now on trial for a similar crime to the one charged above.

FOR REGISTER OF LANDS.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: Will you permit a friend of your paper, and a life-long democrat, a small space to call attention to the name of James E. McHenry, Esq., of Jackson county, in connection with the office of Register of Lands? If there is a man fully qualified for this office in the state, in my opinion, that man is Jas. E. McHenry, Esq. He was for years connected with the various public offices as a clerk. It was my pleasure to form his acquaintance at Jefferson City in the year 1856. He was then a young man, filling the position of clerk in one of the departments of the state government, I think the Register's office. He is quick and active, a true man and an old-time democrat. He is genial and affable in his deportment, and universally popular with all who know him, and just such a man as will make a good Register of Lands, and nothing would give me more pleasure than to see him receive the democratic nomination for that position.

"J."

Mr. Thomas Hill has been appointed, by the mayor, as night policeman.

Prof. Tice and the goose bone are both correct; the tail end of winter is a snorter.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's day. The only demonstration we heard of in the city was the wearing of a shamroch in the button hole of one of our Celtic fellow-citizens.

At the last meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club Messrs. W. P. Beck, W. B. Steele and J. D. Shewalter were appointed to address the club at the next regular meeting.

C. W. Rogers, late fuel agent, has been appointed Gen. Supt. Mo. P. R. R., vice A. A. Talmage, resigned. Mr. Talmage continues to hold the position of Gen. Supt. of the A. & P. R. R.

Prof. John H. Tice will deliver a lecture in this city on the evening of Tuesday, 23d inst. Every intelligent person in the county should hear the great weather prognosticator's explanation of the manner in which he arrives at his prophecies.

Dave Turley, one of Montgomery's brigands, and well known to our citizens, over whom he swaggered and domineered in his day, was recently hung in California. They were loyal, those fellows; but they were a rare set of gallows-birds, and most of them have died with their boots on.

To the ladies of Lexington: An opportunity is now offered of learning to make their own laces, white or black, of all descriptions, at very small cost. Mrs. Nellie Williams will remain, for a few days, at the City Hotel for that purpose. No charge until instruction is imparted. Ladies will please call.

mch18-1t MRS. NELLIE WILLIAMS.

The Fannie Lewis, which reached this place from St. Louis on Thursday morning last, had a considerable amount of freight for our merchants. Her crew, as far as we know them, consists of Geo. G. Keith, Capt.; Emerson Gould, first clerk; Carr Waddell and Ed. Baldwin, pilots. Our people should bear the Fannie in mind through the season, as her commander is one of our people; and if we fail to patronize steamboats, and thus drive them out of the river, the railroads will have us at their mercy.

As will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the council, the city fathers unanimously squealed on the substitution, by the gas company, of very small burners for the ones which were on the street lamps at the time of making the contract. The street lamp committee was instructed to notify the company that it must replace the old burners, and on last Thursday the company complied, so that now the streets are lighted instead of merely having what looked like little fiery bugs suspended in mid-air at the street corners.

Prof. Chas. Gimbel will, at the June examination, present to the most proficient scholar in the musical department of the Baptist Female College, an extra heavy, solid gold medal, handsomely engraved and ornamented. On one side appear the letters "B. F. C.," and upon a scroll resting on a lyre, the word "Beethoven"; on the reverse, "first prize musical department, presented to ———, June, 1876." The medal is a work of art, and will be prized for a life time by the recipient. It is on exhibition with Messrs. Grimes & Venable.

Mr. H. B. Gilkeson, of Camden, is showing commendable enterprise in breeding fine Berkshire pigs. He recently shipped a very fine sow to Mr. Gentry, in Pettis county, who owns Lord Liverpool, the fine imported hog which we mentioned as having been purchased from the Messrs. Snell, of Canada. Though the expense will be considerable, some forty dollars, there is no doubt that it will pay. When such hogs as are owned by Mr. Gentry and Mr. Grimes are accessible there is no longer any excuse for breeding hazle splitters.

If Mr. Dana becomes the new minister to England he will be the sixth citizen of Massachusetts thus honored. John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Charles Francis Adams and John Lathrop Motley, three of them still living, have served the court of St. James an aggregate of eighteen years out of the less than ninety years that we have had a minister at that court.

ROYE & NEW

Keep a full and complete stock of all kinds of staple and fancy DRY GOODS, which they put on the market at as LOW PRICES as any house. When you come in, ask for what you *want*, whether you see it advertised especially or exposed to view, as our stock is too varied to enumerate every article, and our space too small to exhibit our Goods except as called for, but rest assured we have the goods to show, and sell to any and all who are at all disposed to favor us with a call. Respectfully,

mch18 ROYLE & NEW.

For a pure Flora del Fuma Havana cigar, go to Quarles & Co.'s drug store.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

WELLINGTON.

MORE MAIL DEPREDATION.

Since last report upon this subject, two more letters containing money have been sent from this office which have never been heard from. These make seven since about the 20th of December. Such frequent depredations should sufficiently warn the people not to risk money in the mails without registering, and we do think the matter should have some attention by the proper authorities and the thief or thieves caught, if possible.

THE NARROW GAUGE

is progressing finely; e'er this is printed the iron will have been layed to Napoleon. The road bed is completed to this place, and the pile-drivers at work at the Big Sni for the bridge which is nearly formed, and will be ready to put up as soon as the piles are ready, which will be but a few days if no interference by weather. Large quantities of ties have been gotten out in the bottom above here, and delivered on the road.

OUR COUNTY ROAD,

between this place and Lexington, has been the subject of much discussion. With the present survey of the Narrow Gauge it is evident the road will be about worthless. Various have been the opinions in regard to the change or where to make a new road. There are also conflicting reports as to whether the County Court has given the right of way—some saying it has, while others say not—this we know nothing about, but it does seem that so important a matter could certainly be ascertained by the records of the County Court proceedings. Be this as it may, as before stated, if the railroad is to be built on the survey as staked out, a change in the road is inevitable; then where shall the road be made? We are not in the habit of giving unasked for advice in so important a matter, but as every citizen in the county west of Lexington is interested, we will simply make our suggestion and let others if they choose do the same. We think it best, safest and cheapest to make the new road down the bottom, keeping just a short distance on the south side of the railroad all the way, never crossing the railroad at all. From the Big Sni bridge keep straight east through Rice's field, keeping the railroad on the north and going as close to it as is safe. After crossing the Little Sni and poor farm branch, keep northeast through Goodbrake's field, grading the projecting point of bluff just southwest of Lewis Day's coal banks, there getting upon the second bench. This bench extends nearly level to James Mitchell's place; then come down into the present road, just east of the house. There are but two fills to make and two cuts of points of bluff on this route, which is level all the way and upon an average of fifty yards from the present road, and no where does the railroad cross it. Another advantage in this route would be it puts the road on high ground above all the springs and collecting of water, now so much complained of on the present road. Then again it leaves all the present road and ground north for all the coal bank switches the railroad may want without the least interference. The disadvantages of other routes suggested appear to us about this way: First to keep north of the railroad three or four crossings are unavoidable; to take a route through the hills would increase the distance and damages of right-of-way, cost more, whereas the route suggested damages the land owners least of any.

LOCAL KERNELS.

Gardening has begun.

Very little sickness.

Business very good.

No young chickens chirping around here. Our hens have'nt "got their lay out yet," but are doing their "level best."

The general topic now is Belknap. Who comes next?

Stock transactions are few and far between.

Mr. Thomas W. Ridings is rapidly recovering from his hurt, and will soon be on his feet again.

Every threatening cloud and puff of wind that comes up now the people are frightened half to death. O, Tice. Tice, the trouble you're causing.

Capt. Hudnall has fattened 111 hogs, 60 of which averaged 366 pounds.

The Dr. Fulkerson farm was sold last week to Mr. Westermeyer for $4,500, containing 140 acres. It is about two and a half miles west of this place.

Well! Frank Meyers was made to smile last Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, March 11, by a te—twelve pound boy.

Well! well!! Ditto Eli Jordon, Sunday, March 12th, two boys, five and a half and six and a half pounds. Ahem! hem!

There are several land buyers amongst us. If we could raise a good crop or so, land would go up.

The late cold snap set things back considerably.

Mr. Gay, of Pleasant Prairie, passed through here last week with four of his fine horses for Illinois.

Col. McClelland has three ewes with nine lambs—three each. That's multiplying sheep pretty fast. What a fine feast of mutton our town dogs will have some of these nights.

Capt. Hudnall shipped, this week, four car loads of cattle and one of hogs.

MT. HOPE.

ON THE WING.

We paid a flying visit to Warrensburg last week, by way of Hazel Hill, and if your readers will kindly listen, we will give them a few notes, gleaned by the wayside. We noticed a very considerable amount of wheat sown in the country adjoining the road until within a few miles of Warrensburg, around which place there is little sown. The majority of wheat-fields are almost completely covered with a carpet of green, while the poorest we saw looked unusually well for the time of year.

It is most devoutly to be wished that those people, as well as their scarcely more fortunate neighbors of Lafayette, may reap a bountiful harvest of wheat and other cereals.

The unpicked stalk-fields, piles of fodder and stacks of hay along the roadside, told of last year's labor, and this winter's economy. Corn only 22cts. to 23cts. in Warrensburg, and about the same in the country.

Last winter was a terrible one to many a poor Warrensburger, no less than about forty families having been supported, principally, by charity, during that season. A great 'change has come over the spirit of her dreams.' The winter just passed has been one of plenty, so far as food for man and beast is concerned, and consequently has been quite cheap. One year ago they were bringing straw from a distance of twenty miles to feed their starving stock, having to pay, at that distance, $1 per load for it.

THE TOWN.

Very little improvement is going on inside the corporation in the way of buildings, streets or side-walks. The busy hum of industry has subsided into an almost inaudible whisper of dissatisfaction, notwithstanding the temporary relief in the way of food.

Warrensburg, like Rome of old, is situated on her 'seven hills,' or more, but such is its lack of density or compactness, that one is struck with an air of unsociability pervading the place. However, a year's residence there convinced us that a very large portion of its inhabitants were possessed of kindness and hospitality.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

One of our principal objects in visiting Warrensburg was to visit this institution, observe its management under the new faculty, and pay our respects to such of our fellow students of last year as were to be found. We were introduced to Prof. Osborne, the principal, who welcomed us kindly to the hospitalities of the institution. We were told that about 350 pupils had been enrolled up to the present time, including a considerable number of young pupils turned into it from the public schools of the place, in addition to those of last year. The number enrolled last year was a little over 400

We visited various rooms during the recitations, and were glad to see evidences of industry and efficiency displayed by the teachers, and *susceptibility* on the part of the students. We italicize the word for reasons which will appear further along.

Your former townsman, Prof. Bahlmann, seems to be highly popular with the students. Prof. Campbell, one of the best educated men in the state, it is said, an instructor in the higher departments of philology, astronomy, &c., seems almost indispensable.

Prof. Osborne, though a teacher of considerable reputation, did not seem to impress us as favorably as others of the faculty. He seems to lack the requisite amount of fervor, earnestness of manner, and personal magnetism, to endear the pupils to him and fire them with zeal and enthusiasm in their work. However, it is not our intention to find fault with any of the faculty, personally, as teachers.

We, however, seriously question whether the system of instruction is a good one, and appropriate to the work of training teachers. This is the business of Normal schools, and they should adopt the most improved methods of instruction, founded on a knowledge of the peculiar nature of the mind, and the latest developments of science.

There are two directly opposite systems of instruction, which we call the Subjective and the Objective. The method of presentation in the first is deductive, that is, the pupil begins with the enunciation, by book or teacher, of a law, principle or definition, by which he is to be guided in his investigations, without stopping to question its orthodoxy. The method of presentation in the second is inductive; that is, it leads on from observed facts to law, principle or definition.

The first is called Subjective because it begins with the subject, and ends with the ultimate facts. The method is deductive because the pupil is taught to reason from established truths, which he must accept as true.

The second is called Objective because it begins with the study of objects. The method is inductive because it leads on from objects or facts to law, principle or definition.

The advocates of the Subjective system claim that mathematics is the best study for the development of the reasoning powers, while those of the opposite side claim that the cultivation of the senses, and the power of getting facts, comparing and generalizing them; in short, that inductive reasoning should precede deductive. For this reason they claim that the study of the 'Natural Sciences,' based upon actual study of the objects themselves, and then followed by a thorough course in mathematics, is the best plan.

In the first case, the pupil assumes that his premises are correct, and does not question them; and then forms the habit of taking things for granted. In the second case, he finds that he is often mistaken, even when he was sure that his premises were correct. He thus forms the habit of taking nothing for granted until proven.

In the great game of life the first will be liable to be imposed upon, while his friend will stop and consider the evidence, and will, therefore, be most apt to succeed.

We have ourself, we think, given both of these systems a fair trial, and pronounce, unhesitatingly, in favor of the Objective, and cannot but regard it as unfortunate that the old faculty were not retained, for reasons already assigned; they being very able exponents of this system.

Under the old regime, botany was studied with the hand full of flowers, leaves, roots, fruit or stems; comparative anatomy and physiology by the actual dissection of various kinds of insects, birds, reptiles, animals, etc. The woods were made to pay tribute to the zeal of teachers and pupils; while air and water did homage also by supplying the laboratory with sacrificial offerings.

But we were sorry to see that, with the inauguration of the new faculty, things are not studied, but only books which tell of things. However, we do not find fault with the teachers on account of inefficiency, but only with the methods of instruction.

However, as we said at the outset, we were glad to see the pupils so *susceptible* to the impressions made upon them by the teachers in expounding the mysteries of the text-books.

Readers, please excuse us for taking you on a 'wild goose chase,' into the regions of metaphysics. It was unintentional, at the outset; but our pen is very wayward sometimes.

In our next, with permission of the editor, we will tell you something about Warrensburg stone-quarries.

No local intelligence this week, we believe.

PHIL.

ELMWOOD.

I thank you for the good and timely advice contained in your brief note. In future I will endeavor to confine my attention to news items, nor tax your patience, nor trespass too much upon the space of your interesting columns. I thank you, also, for the kindness of returning my article.

Spring is again in our midst, in consequence of which all creation seems rejoicing.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity are already turning over the sod, preparing for their crop.

The excitement, raised some time ago, relative to hog cholera, I believe, has died out, no one has lost any very recently from this disease.

Corn commands the same price; no lower nor any higher.

Butter from ten to fifteen cents; eggs, ten cent; turkeys, 75 cents to one dollar.

Spring chickens, not many in market as yet.

There have been no marriages, neither any births, recently, in this place.

During the past week there has been an interesting meeting at the Christian church, conducted by Rev. Perkins. I may justly say that Bro. Perkins is a talented man, truly gifted with an eloquent and copious flow of language.

Lou Gates, the little niece of Mr. M. Beamer, who has had the erysipelas for so long, is improving. Drs. Field and Fagan sometime since, in January, performed an operation on her, extracting one of the main bones between the knee and ankle. She has been a long and patient sufferer.

Our grange meets here regularly every two weeks. We are determined, if possible, that this grange shall live and prosper, that in so doing its influence as a blessed benediction may widen out over all the land.

ROSE.

CONCORDIA.

We are of the opinion that the fruit is all right yet.

The wheat looks exceedingly well, and we do not think that it can be frozen out unless there is some unusual cold weather for this time of the year.

The farmers are making all the necessary preparations for farming, and almost any evening when it is not damp the horizon is lighted up with burning stalks.

Much plowing has already been done, and oats are sown.

The corn trade seems about as brisk as ever, and we believe that much of the present crop will remain unsold until another is raised

H. F. Stuenkel has been to St. Louis, and opened out a new stock of goods at his old stand.

F. C. Cook is enlarging his store, and is receiving a large invoice of goods.

H. Steiljes has opened a tailor shop north of the depot.

All our merchants are buying large stocks of goods, which is an evidence of good times.

We learn that a new drug store will be opened here this summer. That's right, come on. We also need a large flouring mill to grind the wheat that is raised in this section, and thereby save a vast amount of money, in the way of freight.

A project is on foot to erect a large brick block near the depot during the summer. We think that a three story building, with stores below and arranged above for a hotel, would pay the best, as there is not a house here suitable for a hotel.

Mr. J. D. Corder's school closed on Monday, and on Tuesday night he had an exhibition, which consisted in declamations, speeches, dialogues and music, both vocal and instrumental; with a very eloquent, interesting and instructive address from Col. DeMotte on the subject of education, which was well adapted to the occasion. Also a few extemporaneous remarks by Prof. W. D. Doyle and Prof. Thos. Wheeler, which were more complimentary than otherwise. If laughing makes people grow fat, and if the persons who were present on that occasion should frequent such very often this community would soon be full of corpulent persons. Upon the whole, it was a pleasant affair, and will be long remembered as such by those present. Although the hall was spacious it was filled to overflowing, there being about four hundred persons present.

Mr. J. D. Corder left here yesterday for Warrensburg, where he intends to pursue the study of the law.

Mr. Jas. Goodwin shipped, from here, this morning, 61 head of hogs, which were very fine. He has about 300 head of cattle, which are fat and fine. He consigns his stock to C. M. Keys & Co. at the National stock yards.

We learn that Miss L. Clinard will teach a subscription school here during the spring and summer, if she can get sufficient subscribers.

Will the Wellington man answer? What would be the price of a town cow on a hard market?

It seems that a great many thought a certain fellow had put his arm out of place at the exhibition the other night. Maybe not though, at least medical assistance was neither requested nor needed.

Mr. C. M. Keys, of the live stock firm of C. M. Keys & Co., who were the first men to open an office at the National yards, East St. Louis, called to see us last week, and we together visited some of the stock men of the country. He expressed himself well pleased with the way in which farmers do business in this county. Mr. Keys is a live man, and any stock consigned to his firm will receive the best attention, and will meet with quick sale and returns.

HANS.

MAYVIEW.

We young folks around our city are not willing that a wedding in our circle should only have a passing notice. Tuesday evening, 7th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, there was assembled, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. H. Kennedy, a party of friends and relatives to witness the marriage of Miss Alice, an only daughter, to Mr. P. C. Jones, of this neighborhood. At the hour mentioned, the bridal party entered the parlor, and arranged themselves in view of the guests. Rev. D. C. Bolton then stepped forward and performed a brief but solemn and impressive ceremony, which joined, for life, two loving hearts. The bride, one of our fairest and sweetest belles, was attired in pure white, tastefully trimmed with orange flowers; her hair was adorned with orange buds. The bridesmaids, with their attendants, looked charming. At 9 o'clock a bountiful supper was provided; after refreshments were partaken of, the company returned to the parlor, and were entertained with music, both vocal and instrumental, until the

"Midnight moon serenely smiled
On nature's soft repose.

My young friend, in bidding you adieu, may kind heaven scatter blessings in your path; you have turned to seek a new home with him who is, henceforth, to be your earthly stay, and by whose side you are to tread the way of life.

Its checkered paths of joy and woe,
With cautious foot-steps tread,
For marriage rightly understood
Gives a paradise below.

B.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—As the various sections of the state are presenting the names of divers persons in connection with the candidacy of the democratic party for governor of the state, please permit an humble subscriber to your paper to submit a few remarks thereto.

Above all other considerations, we want an honest man; one with an unimpeached and unimpeachable record with those who know him best. No betrayer of trusts or deserter of party or friends should be trusted with the interests of the state or the confidence of the party. The material interests of the state require a man at the capitol who, whilst he may have as his first consideration the welfare of the whole people, yet at the same time he should be a man so circumstanced in culture and those surroundings of comfort, as will be requisite to preside with dignity to himself and credit to the state.

Missouri is a grand old state, and as such should have the succession to our present excellent governor filled with the same kind of man.

We want a man whom tricksters, mountebanks, dead-beats and political scalawags dislike. We want the governor from this county, and can so have it if our people act wisely and well.

From a long and intimate personal acquaintance with our fellow citizen, Col. John Reid, it is submitted that he has all the above-named requisites for governor, and I heartily endorse him as the man for the place.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Slippers at Davis & Allstadt's, for 75 cents per pair.

THE CRADLE.

Born—Sunday night, March 12th, to the wife of Lafayette Burton, of Greenton—a girl.

—— Thursday, 16th inst., to the wife of J. Robt. Davis—a boy.

—— In Clay township, on Saturday, March 11, to the wife of Frank Meyers, a twelve pound boy.

—— In Clay township, Sunday, March 12, to the wife of Eli Jordon, two boys, five and a half and six and a half pounds.

—— In St. Louis, Saturday, March 11th, to the wife of Geo. C. McFadden, a son, weight, ten and a half pounds.

—— To the wife of John W. Bledsoe, of Sni-a-Bar township—a girl.

—— To the wife of T. F. McCormick, of Sni-a-Bar township—a girl.

—— To the wife of Alexander Hornbuckle, of Johnson county—a girl. Mrs. Hornbuckle is the daughter of Mr. John H. Kelly, of Sni-a-Bar township.

—— To the wife of John Woods, of Dover township—a boy.

—— To the wife of Wm. Lay, of Dover township—a boy.

THE TOMB.

Simple announcements of deaths are published free, but all obituaries sent us for publication, exceeding 10 lines in length, will be charged for at one-half rates. tf

Died, At his residence, in Clarkton, Dunklin county, Mo., of pneumonia, on the 8th inst., Judge JOHN H. STOKES, father of Mrs. P. H. Chambers, of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

—— Near this city, February 26, SUSIE, infant daughter of Jackson and Sarah E. Bradley, aged 11 months.

—— At her residence, near Jonesboro, Saline county, Mo., on March 2, 1876, REBECCA A. KENNEDY, wife of S. H. Kennedy, in the 53rd year of her age.

TO THE MEMORY OF BRO. CHARLES M. COWAN

At a regular communication of Waverly Lodge, No 61, A. F. & A. M., held on Saturday evening, March 4th, 1876, the following tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, C. M. Cowan, was unanimously adopted:

To the Worshipful Master Wardens and Brethren of Waverly Lodge No. 61:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed at a special meeting of the Lodge, on the 27th of last month, to take into consideration the death of our late brother, C. M. Cowan, who died at 2 o'clock a. m., on the 26th of February, 1876, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, beg leave to report as follows:

Brother C. M. Cowan was born in Pulaski county, Ky., April 10, 1810, and came to Waverly, Mo., in the year 1818, and was initiated in Waverly Lodge No. 114, in 1849, and the memory of none can be more dearly cherished than the fame and name of him whom we solemnly and sorrowfully consigned to his last earthly home on the 26th of February, 1876, with the highest masonic honors of his beloved lodge.

During the late civil war, Waverly lodge No. 114 surrendered its charter, not having enough members to work, and when the war had spent its fury, he was found among the first to aid in rebuilding the altar of his lodge, around which we have been so recently called to meet as mourners

He had filled every office in the lodge, from Junior Deacon to Worshipful Master.

He was a faithful attendant at all meetings of his lodge so far as health and strength would permit, and was universally beloved by all his brethren, both the old and the young; and all of us feeling alike our sorrow, we submit the following:

Resolved, That, to the bereaved family of our late brother, we tender the heartfelt sympathies of Waverly lodge, hoping that they, like us, may feel that he is "not lost, but gone before.

Resolved, That the lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days, as an emblem of our sorrow.

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon our records, and a copy thereof be delivered, by the secretary, to the widow of our deceased brother, and the county press be requested to publish the same.

C. C. CATRON,
ALDRIDGE CORDER, } Com.
E. M. EDWARDS.

For the Novelties of the season, go to HUGH T. WILSON'S.
mch11-2w Opposite City Hotel.

$1,000 REWARD!

—TO—

Herd the Wild Men

—AT—

SUMMERS' CORNER.

BOUGHT in New York one-fifth interest in a cargo of Coffee, which will arrive about the 20th of March. Have now on hand 30 bags, which we will sell at 21¼ cents by the pound or bag. The fight goes bravely on. We rather like it! The goose hangs altitudinum, and all is lovely! Call and see us, and we will do you good. Yours truly,

YOUNG & HILL.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE of PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A BOTTLE COSTING 25c., 50c., or $1.00, HAS OFTEN SAVED THE LIFE OF A HUMAN BEING, AND RESTORED TO LIFE AND USEFULNESS MANY A VALUABLE HORSE. mar4-1y

SHADE TREES.

THE undersigned is authorized by a responsible and experienced party to contract for the furnishing and planting of handsome box alder trees of good size and warranted to live, at the low price of $1 each; half in cash, when planted, and the balance when the trees are in a growing condition. A few choice maple trees also at $1 50 on the same terms. Durable fencing posts will be delivered any where in the city, or suburbs, at a reasonable price. Apply to

A. W. HUTCHINS,
mar4 N. E. corner Main and Laurel Sts.

AUCTION HOUSE.

MR. JAMES PEAK will always be found at the Auction House ready to pay the cash for all kinds of Furniture, Cook and Heating Stoves; in fact almost any thing you may have for sale. He also keeps a house full to outfit housekeepers with, and the beauty of it is, he sells them cheap. He pays cash and sells for cash. Call and examine; he charges nothing for looking. West side of Public square. [mch4-3m]

TEVIS'

CITY ART GALLERY.

I HAVE refitted the Photograph Gallery formerly occupied by T. D. Saunders, with all the modern and valuable improvements in the photographic art, and have secured the services of Mr. Henry Newbold, an experienced artist, who has been for several years engaged in one of the best galleries in St. Louis. I am therefore prepared to execute promptly, and in the highest and most perfect style of art, any kind of a sun picture that may be wanted. I warrant all pictures to give satisfaction. Call and examine specimens and give the artist a trial.

mch4-1y D. W. B. TEVIS.

WILSON & BALLARD,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

SHINGLES

LATHS, PICKETS, FLOORING

AND ALL KINDS OF

DRESSED LUMBER.

Best Quality of Barn Boxing

Also, the Best Quality of LIME and HAIR Always on Hand.

Office and Yard on Main Street, opposite Dutch Row, Lexington, Mo. (Same yard formerly occupied by Hale & Bro). Special rates to Contractors and Builders. mh17

D. RUSSELL.

Established, 1849.

FRANKLIN STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

BEING ONE OF THE OLDEST Carriage Manufactories on the Upper Missouri, and having a reputation unsurpassed by any, we would call the attention of citizens and customers especially to our large stock of

Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways and Light Spring Wagons,

Which we will sell at the lowest market prices

ORDERS FOR NEW WORK

Put up in every style to suit,

And of the very best material and workmanship

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

We have on hand

Second-Hand Buggies and Rockaways.

Which we will sell very low. Special attention paid to all kinds of repairing. ian1-1y

CLOWDSLEY, WOTAWA & CO.

Carriage Makers

MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, [opp. Baptist Ch].

THANKFUL for past favors, would announce to the public that they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

of the best material and workmanship. They have on hand and are finishing up, Rockaways and all descriptions of Buggies.

☞ They have on hand SECOND-HAND Buggies and Rockaways, which will be sold low.
☞ Special attention paid to all kinds of REPAIRING. an25-1-y

GEORGE KING. GARLAND C. GRAHAM.

KING & GRAHAM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

COOKING & HEATING STOVES,

TINWARE, TIN ROOFING & Guttering, made and repaired in neat workmanlike manner. Also have the well known

CHARTER OAK STOVES

All work done, and all stoves sold warranted to give satisfaction. Please give us a call. Franklin st., next door to S. & I. Summers, Lexington.

P. S. We will work or sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, and everything warranted to give entire satisfaction. sept1'73ly

KING & GRAHAM.